

# THE MCGILL GAZETTE.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 15, 1875.

No. 4.

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THE GAZETTE requests contributions of tales, essays, and all suitable literary matter from University men. It will open its columns to any controversial matter connected with the College, provided the communications are written in a gentlemanly manner.

All matter intended for publication must be accompanied by the name of the writer in a sealed envelope, which will be opened if the contribution is inserted, but will be destroyed if rejected. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

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**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

We would remind all those to whom copies of the GAZETTE have been sent that subscriptions are now due and that after the FIRST of JANUARY no more papers will be sent to unpaid subscribers. We hope to receive a large amount in response to this notice.

**SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER ANNUM.**

Remittances to be sent to

**HOLTON WOOD,**

Faculty of Arts,

McGill College.



# THE MCGILL GAZETTE.

Vol. II., New Series.

McGill College, December 15th, 1875.

No. 4.

## LITERARY.

### SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE.

During the year 1873-74, in the University Gazette one paper of the course under the above title, appeared and consisted of some brief notes on "Early Eastern Science." The writer proposed to follow up the subject in succeeding numbers but his papers did not appear, as the publication of the Gazette was suspended till the present Session. Some of his manuscripts of the series have fallen to us as a legacy and we propose to publish them.—*Editors.*

#### II.

### SCIENCE AMONG THE GREEKS.

BY J. W. S.

By whom Greece was first settled is not known. The most ancient race, of which we have any authentic records, is the Pelasgi. Thucydides says that even their successors consisted of many predatory and barbarous tribes. The most advanced state of civilization of the East was not without influence among them, and it probably, to a limited degree, crept into Greece before the historic epoch.

As early as 1832 B.C., there is recorded the inundation of Beotia and part of Attica, caused by the overflow of the waters of Lake Copais, and that canals had been made across Mount Ptoon to carry off the superfluous waters of the lake.

The Greek mythology was engrafted with the Egyptian Philosophy, and the scientific mysteries of the priests of the latter nation seem soon to have become public property, and as early as Homer the mass of the Grecian people appears to have been liberally educated and to have had greater freedom than any of the contemporary nations. Homer, himself, has shown the proofs of

having studied Comparative Anatomy and Botany as well as the agricultural and industrial Arts.

The practice of medicine was probably introduced from the East at an early date; but the personages of Æsculapius, Orpheus, and Chiron were probably mythical, Æsculapius was believed to be the incarnate father of medicine, having been taught by Apollo himself, and could not only cure diseases, but also raise men from the dead; as he was depopulating the infernal regions very rapidly to the great discomfort of the god of those unpleasant abodes, Plato obtained from Jupiter the means of striking him with a thunderbolt. Æsculapius is said to have left two sons in possession of his knowledge, Machion, of Surgery, and Podalirius of internal diseases. Both of these sons accompanied the Trojan Expedition.

HESIOD, in his Theogony, gives a symbolic explanation of the creation of the world, and of the birth of the gods in a genealogical form, but these are only derived from the Eastern ideas. Among the earliest philosophers were Thales, Pythagoras, Democritus.

THALES (B. C., 636-546) was the founder of the Ionic School, and was the first teacher of Philosophy in Greece. He professed a systematic idea of the formation of the world from the waters, and demonstrated that the earth was a sphere, explained eclipses, fixed 365 days for the solar year, introduced a sun-dial into Sparta, discovered the pyro-electric properties of diamonds and amber, made the first geographical charts, and so diversified were his studies that he even entered the grave-yards to investigate the mysteries of the human organization. This scientific investigator died at the advanced age of ninety years.

ANAXIMANDER (born 610, B. C.) was a pupil of Thales. His philosophy is said to have been the first written production, but his



works are lost and are only known by the references made to them in the writings of Plutarch and others. Through all of these, there runs the idea of the helplessness of the human infant, which required an embryonic connection between the first human individuals and some pre-existing animals, thus teaching the doctrine of Evolution 2,500 years before Leamark. His doctrine is best expressed by giving one or two quotations. "Men were in the beginning engendered in fish, and after they had been nourished and had become able to shift for themselves, they were sent forth and took to land"; again, "Either fish or animals like fish spring from heated waters and earth, and the human infant grew from those to a state, so that when they burst, men and women capable of nourishing themselves proceeded from them;" In another place—"Man must have been born of animals of a different form, for whereas other animals get their food by themselves, man alone requires long raising, and no one living, such as he was originally, could have been preserved."

PYTHAGORAS (born 880? B. C.) travelled for some time in the East, and after having resided for many years in Egypt, returned to his native country. His theories were more philosophical than any other known cosmogony, although he derived them in part from the Egyptians and Orientals. From his general propositions, as given by Ovid, it may be stated that "Nothing perishes in this world; but things merely vary and change their form. To be born means simply that a thing begins to be something different from what it was before, and dying, means ceasing to be the same thing. Yet, although nothing retains long the same image, the sum of the whole remains constant." This idea of physical transmigration of matter he carried to his moral philosophy, and taught a spiritual pantheism allied to the transmigration of souls with the remembrance of former existence. Although he theorized on many phenomena of physical geology, he had no idea of the progress of life, as indeed neither had the other Greek or Roman philosophers. Pythagoras founded the Italic School. As a mathematician he was celebrated. He

was also aware both of the annual and diurnal motion of the earth, of its spherical form, and he thought that comets were planet-like stars moving round the sun. He appears to have had some ideas of the theory of refraction of light and heat, and also that of colour. He also left a work on horticulture.

EMPEDOCLES, one of the most celebrated disciples of Pythagoras left a work on medicinal plants, in which he draws the analogy between the eggs of animals and the seeds of plants.

XENOPHANES, (B.C. 535) a Colophmion, founded the Eleatic School of Speculative Philosophy. This scientist appears among the first who recognized the *débris* of fossil fishes and shells on the highest hills, from which he concluded that the waters had covered the mountains. Parmenides of this school may be considered as the first whose speculations led him to believe (professedly) in the non-existence of matter, and that the manifestations of it emanated from intelligence, but were only the result of illusions.

Another pupil of this last school, LEUCEPPIUS who revived the Chinese atomic theory, together with Democritus (born B.C. 406) founded the Atomic School. This latter philosopher in his astronomical researches was in advance of his day; he recognized the production of lunar spots by the shadows of mountains; and taught that the milky way was a mass of stars. Democritus made some important discoveries in anatomy, and the study of plants also occupied his attention. This philosopher died at the advanced age of 199 years.

These four schools (Ionic, Italic, Eleatic and Atomic) were the foundations of scientific study in Greece, but the philosophy was reduced to two opposite principles, The Atomic explained all phenomena by natural laws, while the Eleatic was purely idealistic.

SOCRATES, who had been brought up in the Atomic schools, incited by the spirit of true scientific enquiry, attacked the speculative Eleatics and has since been regarded as the father of experimental philosophy. Out of these schools grew the Asclepiadæ (the reputed descendents of Æsculapius), students of the medical art, who were more practical than



speculative, adopting facts rather than theories. The most celebrated of these was Hippocrates, who introduced into Greece and advanced the knowledge of medicine, which he had acquired in the East and in Egypt. In his works he has left the description of about one hundred and fifty plants used in medicine.

ARISTOTLE (born B.C. 384) the greatest of the Greek naturalists adopted the experimental ideas of Socrates. Observations were alone the bases on which he built up his inductions. Making use of what he had noticed and what scattered facts he had learned from others, he made the earliest attempt at a classification of Natural History on true scientific principles. He divided animals into two classes those with red blood, and those without it, alluding to vertebrate and invertebrate. The Articulates he divided into winged and wingless; the former being divided according as they had two or four wings. He also recognized the distinction between grinders and suckers. He gives sometimes a good description of the brain, and his knowledge of the nerves far surpassed that of any of his predecessors. He also studied the passages of the veins and arteries, and was the first to accompany his descriptions with figures. His classification of birds has been adopted by modern ornithologists and he recognized the analogy of the wings to the fore limbs of quadrupeds. His knowledge of Ichthyology was wide and generally correct. His treatise on Comparative Anatomy, excepting that of Galen, was the only one till the sixteenth century of our era. He discovered the eye of the mole which for a long time was erroneously supposed to be deprived of vision, as well as the auditory faculty of fishes and insects. He wrote on hibernation and reproduction of animals, sleep of fishes, metamorphosis of insects, and evolution of birds from the eggs. He thought that all insects were reproduced by spontaneous fission, except spiders, crickets and grasshoppers. He is said to have written two works on Botany but these have perished. In his treatise on Meteorology are found descriptions of more of the metals, which he considered of aqueous origin because they would liquify by fusion. Aristotle's cosmogony was

Neptunian, having observed the rapid accumulation of estuarine deposits, and shells in the material cast up by the sea, he attributed to water the formation of the globe. He considers the agents of change in the earth's crust capable of effecting a complete revolution, but the changes being so slow compared with our lives, are overlooked, and he argued that as continents and rivers had sprung up so the existing must disappear. This doctrine of the successive revolutions of the earth was taught by the Serbanites, a sect of Arabian Astronomers, who flourished some centuries before our era. According to them the circulation of the heavenly Orb is completed over in every 36420 years, and when each circulation is finished, one pair of each species of animals and plants is created and the former pair disappears. When we consider the age in which Aristotle lived, we must admire his transcendent genius; his wondrous attainments excite surprise, having laboured under all the difficulties of darkness, and even without the invaluable aid of the microscope. Still he owed much to Alexander, who had been his pupil. When this potentate was engaged in his foreign wars, he sent Aristotle every uncommon specimen with which he met, he himself being a lover of nature.

THEOPHRASTUS (B. C. 320) was a disciple of Aristotle who bequeathed to him his library. Theophrastus was no unworthy heir, and did for Botany and Mineralogy nearly as much as his great master had done for Natural History. Of necessity his ideas of structure were erroneous for want of magnifying instruments. He divided plants according to size into trees, shrubs, undershrubs, and herbs, which classification was adopted till the revival of learning. He treated of the inflorescence of plants and their mode of reproduction, and although only with a vague idea of their sexual character, he divided them into male and female, but he sometimes made those in which the pistil is wanting to be the fruit-bearing individuals; yet he perceived many of their true characters and observed the productiveness of vegetables, length of life, sensibility of diseases peculiar to them, and also the insects which feed on them. He also filled-in gaps left by Aristotle in his



Zoology. His work on Mineralogy is the earliest production on that subject extant, and in it he divides minerals into stones and earths, and classifies them according to their density and power of resisting heat; but his treatise on the precious stones is the most interesting. Theophrastus was not a stranger to technology; he manufactured glass, paints from metallic oxides, and mouldings in plaster. He was for thirty-five years President of the Lyceum, where 2000 youths were being educated. He died at an advanced age, regretting the shortness of life, feeling that just as he was beginning to learn, death must needs intrude. Aristotle and Theophrastus are ever to be considered the greatest Grecian scientists.

The troubles into which Greece was thrown after the death of Alexander, led finally to the banishment of the *Savants*, who were attracted to Alexandria by the largess of Ptolemy Lagus the founder of the celebrated library which contained 400,000 volumes. Here the spirit of original research gave place to theories, and we find that only medicine, medical botany, and astronomy were cultivated. When the *Savants* were driven out of Greece, *Anatomy* was severely proscribed, the Greeks in strong contrast to the Chinese and Egyptians, had a strong dislike to science.

(To be continued.)

#### THE WORTHLESSNESS OF GENERAL MUSICAL CRITICISM.

Music holds a very singular position among those arts which are commonly designated, the Fine Arts. Except poetry, music is capable of giving simultaneous enjoyment to a far greater number of people, than any other art. The same composition may be performed at the same time in fifty places, and may delight hundreds at each place; whereas a fine picture or statue can be enjoyed by only a very few at a time. In this then music has decidedly the advantage, over its sister arts. But again music labours under the disadvantage that in order to give pleasure to any number of people it must be well interpreted to them. Be the composition ever so noble in itself, unless the interpreters are capable of understanding and enjoying it

themselves, and also of overcoming the difficulties of execution which it presents, the audience can experience little or no pleasure from the hearing of it. They are in the position of one who is looking through a window at a beautiful landscape. If the glass be free from blisters and blemishes, the observer sees the beauty of the scene just as it is. But if there be any imperfections or any peculiar tint in the glass, the whole scene becomes distorted and discoloured, and the sight of it affords little gratification to the beholder. This then is the disadvantage under which music labours, that the media (the performers) through which it is perceived, are very likely to give it some peculiar shade, or distortion of their own, and thus proportionately to destroy the effect intended by the composer.

In this respect, a painter, or sculptor has a great advantage over a musician. For both of the former are independent of all interpreters. There is nothing between their work and those who perceive it. They are their own expositors, and accordingly if any of their works are found wanting the blame rests wholly with themselves.

Not so the musician. In all probability his works are never heard exactly as they would sound if he could himself direct each performance of them. We might proceed to much greater length in this line of argument, but enough has been said to show that music is a very complicated phenomenon, and that accordingly only a person who has thought on the subject, and given it study and time, should criticise a musical composition and performance.

As we have seen that music is, in some respects at least, more complicated than any other of the fine arts we should suppose that a musical critic would of all others require great familiarity with his subject.

Do we find then that this is the case? On the contrary, we are persuaded that no class of critics are so thoroughly incompetent as those whose duty it is to aid the public in forming a just judgment of musical compositions.

Far from being acquainted with his subject, the musical critic may be ignorant of the



commonest musical terms. And a theoretical knowledge of music, that is, a knowledge of Thorough-bass, Harmony, and Counter point is exceedingly rare even among tolerably competent critics of music.

But not only this, the mildest, the feeblest musical amateur sets himself up as an authority on musical matters, arbitrates to his friends, and not infrequently sends articles, called, by way of compliment, "critiques" to the daily Journals, which articles are unhappily published only too often.

This (self constituted) musical critic however is troubled by no feelings of modesty. It is quite sufficient for him to have heard a piece of music. He at once forms his opinion of the composition, and the performance of it, and is ready on the slightest provocation, to impart his valuable opinion to any person or persons whatsoever. If he be ignorant of common musical terminology; he only shines the more brightly on this account. The composition may be the work of a great master; he will criticise it none the less complacently. And what is remarkable, he will probably never entertain the faintest suspicion that he is not perfectly qualified to express an opinion on this subject.

Here is a gentleman who has had the inestimable advantage (to a musical critic) of a good musical education. He plays the piano! In other words he has been *trying* to learn to play the piano, for the long space of a year. Naturally enough he has not, as yet, achieved any very brilliant success as a pianist. He feels however, that by virtue of his having tortured a harmless instrument, to say nothing of his friends, for an hour or two daily, during the past twelve months, he is, *ipso facto*, constituted a critic of importance and is much aggrieved if you insinuate, ever so mildly that he might continue to study music, for some time to come, with advantage to himself.

These two classes of musical or rather *unmusical* critics are as we have said generally found among amateurs. But there are many who write critiques for the Press, who possess little more knowledge of their subject and are but little better qualified to express an

opinion on it than these, as many of the musical critiques in daily Journals show. In a word, it seems to be generally believed, that anybody, or almost anybody who has dabbled (if we may be allowed the expression) in music for a certain time, has the power of criticising any musical composition. Of course we by no means wish to imply that all musical critics are so incompetent as the above; but merely that a large majority of so called musical critics, are in much this condition.

The singular part of the whole matter is that incompetent critics belong much more largely to the domain of music than to any other art.

A man who knows little or nothing of drawing or painting will not be very free with his criticisms of a work of this kind in the presence of an artist. But our musical man will meet a musician, and open a conversation with him in these words "Now I don't know anything about music, but it seems to me," &c., &c. His very ignorance seems to make him desirous to talk about what he does not understand.

We conclude with the proposition that as no critics are perfect, least perfect of all are musical critics, who seem to be of the opinion, "where ignorance is bliss, t'were folly to be wise."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

*Editors MCGILL GAZETTE.*

Dear Sirs,

I would call attention to the fact that much trouble and annoyance has arisen, that accidents may probably ensue from the want of light in the lobby and on the staircase in the Arts building. Coats, caps, &c. are exchanged in a most promiscuous and free trade manner by the Science students on their way home from lectures about 6. p.m. I hope that the Faculty or authorities will see to it that there is a light placed, as an accident could easily occur in a crowd of twenty or thirty students descending a narrow staircase in total darkness. Hoping that the matter will be at once remedied,

I am yours &c.

MORE LIGHT.



# THE MCGILL GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 15th, 1875.

## EDITORS:

Graduate Editor, R. W. HUNTINGDON, B.C.L.	
F. H. HETHRINGTON, '76.	R. ROBERTSON, '77.
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E. LAFLEUR, '77.	E. EVANS, '78.
R. D. MCGIBBON, '77	HOLTON WOOD, '79.
G. B. WARD, B.A.	

## UNIVERSITY DINNER.

Last session there was some talk among both Graduates and Undergraduates as to the advisability of holding some fête, dinner or banquet to be managed and attended by both of the above mentioned classes. The subject has been revived this year and the general opinion seems to be that such a re-union would be extremely desirable. With this opinion we heartily coincide. The dinner (for all feel convinced that this would be the best form for the re-union to take) would have the effect not only of promoting good feeling among Graduates and Undergraduates and of making them acquainted with one another but would also tend to bring the University before the public in a good light. Among the Graduates of McGill may be numbered many of the foremost men in Canada in the spheres of Law, Medicine and Literature, men who reflect honour and credit not only on themselves and their Alma Mater, but also on the Dominion. In view of these facts, it seems to us that could such a gathering take place (and its possibility is by no means uncertain) it would be productive of the most beneficial results.

We may be permitted to offer a few suggestions as to the manner of carrying out the arrangements for such a gathering. Let a meeting of both Graduates and Undergraduates be called *at once*, and let efforts be made to secure a full attendance. Then committees may be formed to canvass for subscriptions &c., &c., and a date fixed upon.

If the state of the finances would warrant such a proceeding, representatives of all the Universities in Canada and of the more prominent in the United States might be invited to attend.

If all this be done and done heartily we feel confident that success must attend the effort.

Lack of space prevented us from noticing in our last number a letter we have received, which purports to express the sentiments of a large number of our students. Our correspondent censures us severely for introducing Americanisms into the hitherto unsullied pages of the GAZETTE, and inveighs strongly against the adoption of these and other barbarisms. He instances the expressions '77, '76 &c., which he is pleased to call unintelligible and barbarous signs, and he conjures us to return to the cumbersome 'third year,' 'fourth year' &c. which, to our mind, are not a whit more connotative, and not nearly as convenient. If our correspondent had taken the trouble to consult a few numbers of the old GAZETTE he would not have taxed us with introducing innovations, since these serviceable signs were regularly used by the former Editors.

As regards the words 'Sophomore,' 'Junior' and 'Senior,' it is perfectly evident that they are not destined to take root here, and we shall accordingly make no efforts to transplant such unpalatable words. A second year man actually assailed us the other day with the query: "What does Soph. mean anyhow? does it stand for Sophocles?" We may state, in palliation, that these words found their way into our columns in consequence of the frequent perusal of American exchanges, and without any design on our part of introducing them here.

We are far from desiring to substitute terms of foreign growth for the time-honoured expressions which have always been current among us. At the same time it cannot be denied that the repertory of words which we may claim as our own is exceedingly limited, and by no means adequate to our wants. If those who censure us are as clever mintmasters as they are querulous faultfinders, we may hope that our needs will be speedily remedied, and we shall be the first to adopt new terms of home growth provided they are as commodious and concise as those which we have thought it no crime to borrow.

There is one thing, however, which does not speak in favour of our correspondent. The



spirit of the letter throughout is one which we are loth to regard as shared by most of the students.

The writer takes umbrage at our "venting our pent-up admiration, in the exclamation 'Fair Harvard'," and he evinces an aversion to Americanisms simply because they come from the United States. Such language betrays the most deplorable narrow-mindedness, and we are sorry to be obliged to raise a *tolle* against this baneful prejudice which has been censured so often and so forcibly. "Opinions," says Dumas *filis*, "are like nails: the harder you hit them, the deeper they sink," and this would seem to be especially true of the mistaken idea of loyalty which too many English Canadians entertain. There are some who think that patriotism consists in a blind conservatism and an unreasoned aversion to all that comes from without, whether good or bad. We remember meeting with a Quebec merchant whose proud boast was that he had lived for fourteen years among the French-Canadians and that he had not learned a syllable of their language. One would naturally except that the influence of a college would tend to dwarf such a lamentable spirit, and we sincerely hope that few of the students will endorse the sentiments of one who, by a strang misnomer, signs himself 'Loyalty.'

## OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN MCINTOSH, M.A., B.C.L.

The recording of the death of an *alumnus* is one of the saddest duties a college journal can be called upon to perform. We deeply regret to have to announce that on the 3rd inst, Mr. John McIntosh, M.A., B.C.L., died of small-pox after an illness of only five days. Mr. McIntosh was highly respected and deeply beloved by all who knew him. Quiet and unobtrusive he gained the esteem and affection of the members of the Montreal Bar, of his fellow graduates and of a large circle of acquaintances. He graduated in Law in '68 and with Honours in Arts in '70 and subsequently practised his profession in Stratford, Ont.

Two years since he came to Montreal and entered into partnership with Mr. B. Devlin, M.

P. He was a prominent member of the Literary Society having been one of its founders and his absence will be sincerely felt by the members.

The deceased was only thirty years of age and many are the friends who will regret his untimely death.

MR. WALTER MCOUAT, B.A.

We also deeply regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Walter McOuat, B. A. The deceased gentleman graduated with first rank honours in Science in '65. He died in Nova Scotia where he was engaged on the Geological Survey.

## SKATING CLUB.

Acting upon the suggestion of the last number of the Gazette a meeting of students was held Monday Dec., 9th for the purpose of forming a club under the name of the McGill Skating Club, Mr. McGibbon, in the chair. Permission has been granted to make a rink, and a large number of the students have signified their intention to join. A Constitution was drafted and a code of Bye-laws framed for the governance of the rink.

The subscription was fixed at two dollars, and membership is open only to students. The following officers were elected.

*Honorary President*.—A. Johnson, LL.D.,

*President*.—A. McGoun, 4th year.

*Secy-Treasurer*.—R. B. Rogers, Middle year Sc.

*Committee*.—A. J. Watson, 4th year, R. D. McGibbon, 3rd year, E. T. Taylor, 2nd year, H. Wood, 1st year, F. J. Hethrington, Sen. year, P. D. Ross, Middle year, J. Scriver, Jun. year. Representatives will be elected from Law and Medicine.

## SNOW SHOE CLUB.

A meeting of Arts students was held lately for the formation of a Snow Shoe Club. The attendance was large. The following were appointed a Committee to manage the Club A. McGoun 4th year, J. A. Newnham and R. D. McGibbon 3rd year.

The first tramp was to have taken place on Friday 26th ult., but, owing to the bad state of weather did not come off. We hope to see a



large attendance of students at these tramps—which will begin after the holidays. The exercise is one of the most healthy imaginable, and pleasant evenings are invariably spent at the Club house at Côte-des-Neiges.

Any student who does not possess a pair of Snow-Shoes may obtain them at those Establishments mentioned in our advertising columns.

### UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

This Society met on Saturday evening, Mr. Lonergan in the chair.

The following resolutions were passed by a standing vote:—

“Moved by Mr. Macmaster, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, that this Society hears with regret of the premature death of one of its members, the late John McIntosh, M. A., LL.B. and desires to record its deep sense of its loss thereby and of its appreciation of the scholarship and character of the deceased.”

“Moved by Mr. Stephens, seconded by Mr. McGoun, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the relatives of the deceased and to the press.”

The election of speakers for a public debate, resulted as follows:—Messrs. Kellar, Hall Stephens and Hutchinson. Reader, Mr. Monk.

The question, “Should voting at parliamentary elections, be compulsory?” was then debated. Messrs. Hall, McGoun and Duffy spoke in the affirmative and Messrs. Bagg, Lonergan and Corrigan in the negative.

The vote was given in favor of the affirmative.

### PERSONAL.

Hodge, '74 Law, is practising in Nebraska.

Hackett, '74 Law, practising in Stanstead.

Wilson, B.A., '75 B.Sc., is at Winnipeg, Man.

Tunstall, '75 Medicine, is practising in Papineauville.

Bain, H. U. '75 Med., B.A., has passed his examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is practising in Cornwall, Ont.

*The Canada Gazette* of Nov. 10th, contains the appointment of Captain and Adjutant Fred S. Barnjum, of the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, to the rank of Brevet Major.

We offer our most sincere congratulations to Major Barnjum, convinced that in so doing we echo the sentiments of all who have had any opportunity of noticing the thoroughly efficient manner in which he performs his regimental duties.

### COLLEGE ITEMS.

Mr. N. W. Trenholme, has resigned the Presidency of the Literary Society and Mr. D. MacMaster has been elected in his stead.

Captain Armstrong, and Private Scriver have been elected representatives from the College Company on the Committee of the Prince of Wales Rifles, Snow Shoe Club.

The meetings of the U.L. S. have been very sparsely attended lately, probably owing to the carelessness of the Committee in not securing better rooms.

Examinations commenced on Monday last.

Medical Students complain of a scarcity of subjects for dissection.

### EXCHANGES.

Our exchange column is unavoidably crowded out this month.

### COLLEGE SONGS.

No. II.

#### PARTING SONG.

Another year has passed away,  
We've gathered here again,  
To bid adieu to those who go,  
Life's honours to attain,  
And as we clasp the hands of these  
Whose college course is o'er,  
We think with sadness of the joys  
They'll share with us no more.

CHORUS.—McGill and seventy-five, (Bis)

We'll bear in mind through every turn,  
McGill and seventy-five.

Yet still we all, as years roll on  
Must leave these sheltering walls,  
And while we wind life's unknown way,  
Must follow duty's calls,  
But though the shadows darkly fall  
We'll battle every ill,  
And nerve our hearts, with thoughts of yore.  
And mem'ries of McGill.

CHORUS.—McGill and seventy-five, &c.

And though we bid our last adieu  
To those who from us part,  
Their absence from us e'er shall be,  
In presence, not in heart,  
And as we tread life's onward path  
One thought will e'er survive,  
We'll bear in mind, through every turn  
McGill and seventy-five.

CHORUS.—McGill and seventy-five, &c.



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